





# Today's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship

"ST. NINIAN,"  
will be despatched as above on or about  
the 8th instant, 1898.  
To be followed by  
S.S. "CRAIGEARN," on or about 20th July,  
1898.  
S.S. "FORTUNA," on or about 31st August,  
1898.  
For Freight, &c., apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1898. [735]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"  
Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant,  
at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1898. [833]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION,"  
Captain Branch, will be despatched on  
MONDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1898. [835]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG,"  
Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as above  
on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1898. [805]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.  
(FLORIO & RUBATTONI UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connexion with Company's Mail  
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN AND  
GENOA.

ALSO  
VENICE AND TRIESTE, all MEDITERRA-  
NEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE AND  
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to  
CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN  
GULF AND BAGDAD.

ALSO  
BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE,  
ALMERIA AND MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BORMIDA,"  
Captain Barbiro, will be despatched as above  
on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.  
At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in  
VICTORIA DOCK.  
For Further Particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1898. [834]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"JAPAN,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID,  
SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.  
This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From Italy, ex S.S. *Savio*,  
From Madras, ex S.S. *Leodiana* and  
*Lafpoora*.  
Optional goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before 11  
A.M. TO-MORROW.  
Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.,  
will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.  
All damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company within ten  
days after the vessel's arrival here, after which  
no Claims will be recognised.  
H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong 7th June, 1898. [1-15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.  
This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *India*,  
From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. *Pachumha* and  
*Khiva*.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before 4  
P.M. TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4  
P.M., will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.  
All damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company within ten  
days after the vessel's arrival here, after which  
no Claims will be recognised.  
H. A. RITCHIE,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1898. [1-15]

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.  
SODA WATER.  
LEMONADE.  
GINGER ALE.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are  
made under the constant supervision of a duly  
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-  
parison with the best English Manufactures.  
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MINISTERS and  
other Large Consumers.  
Any complaints should be addressed to the  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [330]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG  
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manu-  
facture are sold throughout the  
Far East and are invariably pre-  
ferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed.  
The best materials only are used.

THE PRICES are only half those  
charged in England

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are  
acknowledged by the leading English  
makers to be equal to those of their  
own production.

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B.,  
D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. the greatest  
living authority on Water, reports as  
follows on the water as prepared and  
used by us in our manufacture:—  
"It possesses an extremely high de-  
gree of organic purity and is  
"of most excellent quality for  
"drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1898. [7]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,  
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong  
Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and  
not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied  
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for  
publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always  
be open for the discussion of questions of public interest, it must be distinctly understood that  
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for  
opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for  
insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock on the  
day preceding the day of publication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a  
fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any  
English newspaper published in the Far East, and it therefore  
provides the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.  
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central  
Exchange is No. 1. Telephone address—"Telegraph,"  
Hongkong.

BIRTH.

On the 16th June, at Akitsuka, Japan, the  
wife of ALFRED R. PATTERSON, Chief Engineer,  
Royal Navy, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Sensational rumours have been going  
round of the Colony for some days  
past about the alleged split in the camp of  
the Philippine rebels, but they are all more  
or less vague and nothing of the nature of  
a definite statement can be obtained. It  
appears to be beyond a doubt that two  
separate parties exist, the one favouring  
the annexation of the Philippines by  
the United States, while the other is  
desirous of a Philippine Republic being  
instituted, without the United States or  
any other Power having any control  
whatsoever over its actions. The  
arrest of SANCIDO and ARTACHO by order  
of AGUIBALDO on their arrival at Cavite,  
certainly shows that the relations between  
the rebel leaders are not so cordial as they  
might be, and it is freely stated that

AGUIBALDO intends to shoot the latter, as  
he considers that his presence constitutes  
a danger to the rebel cause. We have  
during the last day or so made enquiries  
amongst the Philippines resident in Hong-  
kong, but they all declare themselves to be  
ignorant of the present state of affairs in  
the rebel ranks, owing to their letters  
having been cut off in some mysterious  
manner for the last few weeks.

It is considered doubtful if AGUIBALDO  
will really go so far as to shoot ARTACHO,  
as it is understood that Consul WILLIAMS  
and Admiral DAWBY will object to any  
such action, but among many of the  
rebels here it is stated that AGUIBALDO  
will not be deterred from his pur-  
pose by any interference on the part of  
the Americans. It is thought by many  
that AGUIBALDO will now take the bit  
between his teeth and insist on equal  
rights being granted to the Philippines  
with the Americans, and will refuse to  
place himself under the orders of Admiral  
Dawby, but will demand to be consulted  
on all matters as being the Com-  
mander-in-Chief of the rebel forces  
who are the allies, and not the servants of  
the United States.

Another version of the state of affairs is  
to the effect that it is the intention of the  
rebels to inform the Americans that they  
have no further use for their services so soon  
as the Spanish power in the Philippines has  
been completely overcome. The plea of the  
rebels will be "we had already crippled the  
forces of the Spaniards before you arrived,  
and had carried on a warfare against them  
for some time before ever you appeared  
upon the scene. We are willing for you  
to help us to overthrow Spanish dominion  
in the Archipelago, but we never intended  
to help you to take our land for yourselves  
and will not consent to your doing so now."

Should this prove to be the state of the  
case, it will be lucky for the Americans if  
the rupture should not occur until after  
the capture of Manila, for if the rebels  
commence to quarrel amongst themselves  
and to shoot one another there is every  
probability of one party of them taking  
the side of Spain, in which case Admiral  
Dawby would find that all the arms and  
ammunition he has supplied them with, or  
which he has permitted them to obtain  
from outside sources will enable them to  
make a far better stand against his forces  
than they were ever able to make against  
the Spaniards.

It is to be hoped that all the rumours  
that have been in circulation of late with  
regard to dissension amongst the rebels  
will prove to be groundless, for any  
action on their part which is contrary  
to the interests of the United States  
will lead to further complications, even  
perhaps to the Americans being obliged  
to consider the rebels as enemies,  
instead of as allies who have the same  
ends in view as they have themselves.  
Should the Americans determine to  
hold the Philippines, of which there  
appears to be little doubt, and the  
rebels refuse to submit to the rule of the  
United States, then affairs in the  
Philippines will be in a worse condition  
than before the commencement of the war.  
The best that the rebels can do is to sub-  
mit quietly to the United States taking  
over the government of the Philippines  
and by showing that they are capable of  
self restraint, and possess a sufficient  
degree of civilization and education, pre-  
vail upon their new masters to grant them  
the privilege of having a voice in the  
government of their country.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

WUCHOW THREATENED.

GUNBOATS ASKED FOR.

CANTON, July 7th.

2.40 P.M.

The rebels are everywhere victorious  
and are now advancing in force on Wuchow.  
The British consul and the Commissioner  
of Customs at Wuchow have telegraphed  
for gunboats to protect the foreign resi-  
dents. The current in the river being  
very strong it would be advisable to des-  
patch torpedo-boats from Hongkong  
armed with machine guns.

H.M.S. "TWEED" TO THE  
RESCUE.

We understand that H.M.S. *Tweed* is  
being prepared for sea with all haste, but,  
as our correspondent points out that the  
current in the West River is very strong  
at present, we fear she will be late in  
arriving at the scene of the disturbance.

REUTER'S MESSAGE.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

THE RECENT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, July 5th.

On Sunday morning Admiral Cervera's squad-  
ron made an attempt to dash out of the harbour  
of Santiago de Cuba, and tried to escape West-  
ward. Admiral Sampson's squadron instantly  
gave chase. The Spaniards fought bravely,  
but the torpedos of the Americans drove all their ships  
ashore, where the crews burned them. Three  
hundred and fifty Spaniards were killed or  
drowned, one hundred and sixty wounded and  
sixteen hundred taken prisoners including Ad-  
miral Cervera. The Americans lost three men.  
General Shafter has now demanded the sur-  
render of Santiago de Cuba, otherwise he will  
bombard the city.  
Admiral Sampson is now able to enter the  
harbour.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report to-day says:—On  
the 7th at 11.45 a.m.: The barometer has fallen  
in E. Japan, and is inclined to rise on the E.  
coast of China. The low pressure area has  
moved Eastwards into the Sea of Japan.  
Pressure remains high in the neighbourhood  
of the Loochoo Islands. Gradients moderate in  
the North and slight in the South, mainly for S.  
winds. FORECAST:—Light or moderate S.E.  
winds; fair.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STEALING from the person to-day resulted in a  
coolie, being sent to goal for forty-two days.

An Indian watchman who was caught trespass-  
ing on War Department Lands was to-day fined  
\$5, in default fourteen days.

A FRIVOLOUS young creature named Ada Bain,  
charged by P.C. McKay with being drunk and  
incapable was to-day fined \$1 in default seven  
days' goal.

At the Magistracy to-day Sergeant Dymond pro-  
secuted three coolies for gambling in Gutzlaff  
Street. Fines of \$3 each, in default ten days  
were imposed.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that  
a telegram has been received from Saigon which  
reads as follows:—"Quarantine has been  
abolished. Medical inspection."

The new meteorological observatory, which is  
being built at Tomsaki, in the vicinity of  
Nagasaki, is now approaching completion and  
will be opened on or about the 15th July, when  
the present observatory at Jinsen will be closed.

In order to prevent the drain of specie, the Bank  
of Japan is endeavouring to utilize by means of  
exchange the indemnity now deposited at the  
Bank of England. The amount drawn out since  
the latter part of April last is said to have  
reached about 16,000,000 yen.

A WOMAN aged 73 met her death by falling from  
a four-storey roof in Pottinger Street this morn-  
ing. The deceased who was a "small foot"  
woman fell into the back yard while hanging  
out some clothes. She was fearfully smashed  
when picked up and death was instantaneous.

An extensive release of cigars was made on  
board the battleship *Meiji*, the flagship of the  
Channel Squadron, recently returned to Port-  
smouth. In the course of their search of the  
vessel, the Customs authorities discovered a  
torpedo tube where were 1,500 contraband cigars.

MR. G. N. CURZON, Under-Secretary for Foreign  
Affairs, stated in the House of Commons on the  
6th June, that the despatch of troops by Russia  
to the Yangtze, unless China assented,  
would constitute an act of war, and that in such  
an event, the British Government would take  
the requisite steps to protect British interests.  
Mr. Curzon, in referring to Port Arthur and Tal-  
ien-wan, said that British warships would  
continue to exercise the treaty rights which gave  
them access to the Chinese ports.

ABOUT midnight on the 9th ult., the *Japan*  
*Times* says, the police despatch station at Kagi-  
bora, Formosa, was suddenly attacked by about  
fifty insurgents. The Japanese police, seven in  
number, defended the place for about two hours,  
but being greatly outnumbered, the insurgents  
gradually made their way to the station, on  
which they directed a sharp fire. Two constab-  
les were killed and three other constables  
were wounded. The rest of the police then made  
their escape to report the matter to headquarters.  
The insurgents rushed into the station, which  
was soon set on fire. When a strong force of  
police arrived on the scene of action, the rebels  
had disappeared.

A BERLIN correspondent of the *New York*  
*Times*, speaking of the mobilising of troops in  
Austria in the United States, says that  
over in Germany mobilising is also going on,  
but in a completely different manner. It is all on  
account of an agitation begun by Major Lewin,  
who has impressed on the Emperor and the  
Colonial Authorities the danger of the German  
colonists in Africa rapidly becoming a race of  
half-breeds. A company of madmen who are  
desirous of emigrating to the German Colonies  
of Africa, with a view of marrying there, is being  
assembled. The first detachment will go to  
German South-West Africa. This reminds one  
of those shiploads of buxom young English  
women who sailed from England to Virginia in  
the early Colonial days to become the wives of  
the Southern settlers.

M. DUCHESNE, a retired officer of the merchant  
service living in the Rue d'Alsace, Paris,  
brought home an orang-outang with him from  
Borneo some two years ago. The brute has  
since grown to its full size, and is a terror to the  
neighbour. Its master refuses to chain it up,  
contending himself, says the Paris correspondent  
of the "Morning Post," with shutting the animal  
in his bed-room before going out. M. Duchesne  
did this as usual on Sunday, which was the day  
selected by a burglar to make a professional call  
at his apartment. Nicolas Bargeve, alias "The  
Devourer," had only completed his ninth term  
of imprisonment three days ago, and was, conse-  
quently, unaware that M. Duchesne kept a pet.  
However, when he broke into the bed-room the  
burglar found himself grasped by two hairy paws.  
The orang-outang bit him horribly in the face,  
and was trying to strangle the captive when the  
burglar's screams brought help. The ape re-  
treated to a corner showing its teeth, and threat-  
ening to spring on the new arrivals. Bargeve  
was drawn out of the room by his feet, and  
after having been medically attended to, was  
conveyed to the depot infirmary. He had gone  
mad. The burglar now imagines himself to  
have been changed into an ape.

An opium offender was to-day fined \$15 or six  
weeks for having two tablets of the drug unlawfully  
in his possession.

The Band of the K. O. L. Regiment will play  
the following programme at the Officers' Mess  
to-morrow, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture.....Eckhardt.....Marie  
Selection.....La Fille Du Regiment.....Catalani  
Valse.....Landichee Bilde.....Catalani  
Sera E. Duet.....Trovatore.....Verdi  
Selection.....Rococo.....Suppe  
Valse.....The Colored.....Bucclat  
God Save the Queen.

THREE coolies charged with assaulting the fore-  
man at the Electric Light Works, were charged  
at the Magistracy to-day. Mr. Malbourn  
appeared for the prosecution. After evidence  
had been heard the accused were fined \$15 in  
default six weeks and three Chinese female  
witnesses who came to give evidence for the  
accused were fined \$3 each for telling what Capt.  
Hastings called most palpable lies.

For many years past the illicit importation of  
alcohol into Japan has been going on and lately  
it has been much on the increase. According  
to the *Tokyo Asahi*, we learn that there are at  
present in the Yokohama Settlement upwards  
of ten firms which act as agents for such im-  
ported alcohol, and there are at least some  
100,000 cases of spirit in store there of a value  
of 1,000,000 yen, taking the cost per box as 12  
yen. The two German steamers which arrived  
in Yokohama only a few days ago, brought  
20,500 cases, which were delivered to certain  
firms in the settlement. The *Asahi* says that  
some Japanese in conspiracy with foreign mer-  
chants are forwarding the alcohol into the in-  
terior packed in kerosene cases and in this way  
they escape duty. The profits coming from this  
illicit trade must naturally be very consider-  
able.—*Japan Times*.

A 16in. coast-defence gun, it is stated, is being  
constructed for the War Department at the  
Bethlehem Ironworks, Pennsylvania. This enor-  
mous gun will be placed somewhere in New  
York Harbour, very likely in a turret-back turret  
built upon Rorer Shoals, which are almost  
directly in the centre of a line drawn between  
Norton Point, Coney Island, and Sandy Hook  
Light. Mr. J. F. Meigs, under whose direction  
the gun is being constructed, calculates that the  
striking energy of the projectile, propelled by a  
1,000lb. charge of powder, will be 60,000 foot-  
tons. This is approximately equal to the shock  
which would result were a 6,000 ton steamer  
brought to a sudden stop while running at the  
speed of 16 miles an hour. The range of the  
gun will be over 16 miles, and should the pre-  
sent plan be carried out New York will eventu-  
ally be protected by 14 such cannons.

THE *Jiji Shimpo* writes in very emphatic  
terms about the Hispano-American war. It  
declares the struggle to be between liberty and  
despotism; between enlightened civilization and  
barbarism. The condition of the  
Cubans and of the inhabitants of the Philippines  
under Spanish rule invited the interference of  
the civilized world and if America has drawn  
the sword in their behalf, her success must be  
the earnest wish of all progressive countries.  
What we have to hope for Spain is that she  
herself will emerge with a new system of  
Government and a new development of pro-  
gressive tendencies. As for the future of the  
Philippines, the *Jiji* unhesitatingly declares  
that Japan must desire to see them in American  
hands. It is out of the question that they  
should be declared independent and placed  
under the control of the semi-barbarous people  
now in rebellion. The result would merely in-  
vite future complications. It would be impos-  
sible for the inhabitants to maintain their in-  
dependence, and their manifest inability to repel  
aggression would afford a constant temptation  
to Powers whose propinquity to her shores Japan  
could not view without disquiet. But she knows  
that the policy of the United States is one of  
commercial expansion only, and with every  
nation honestly pursuing such a policy her  
relations can not be too close. She has no  
ambition for territorial aggrandisement herself,  
and she entertains such a genuine sentiment of  
friendship towards America that she desires  
nothing better than to have the Great Republic  
for a neighbour.

THE Russian Government has taken a very  
remarkable and significant step, says a home  
journal. There exists at St. Petersburg a learned  
society for the study of economics, which  
received its charter from the Empress Catherine  
II, and has been confirmed in its privileges by  
nearly all the succeeding sovereigns of Russia,  
including the present Czar. It is not, therefore,  
likely to prove a revolutionary or dangerous  
body; yet at its last annual meeting, held at St.  
Petersburg on May 4th (new style), we are in-  
formed that it received a confidential communi-  
cation from the Minister of the Interior, request-  
ing it to suspend all public meetings, either of the  
whole body or of that section which is specially  
concerned with statistical subjects. The society  
objecting to comply, pressure was brought to  
bear on the President, who ruled that two  
addresses which had been promised—one of  
them on the Imperial labour legislation—could  
not be given; and the Department moreover  
sent a confidential circular to the Press, requir-  
ing them to refrain from noticing its proceed-  
ings pending its reorganisation. Now it  
was this society whose researches did much to  
reveal the real magnitude of the famine of  
1891-92, and showed also that the condi-  
tions which produced that calamity were  
exceedingly likely to recur. That conclusion  
is now being verified. Over a very large  
area of the Russian Empire, the last autumn  
and spring sowings have failed; and as  
the reserve store of seed-corn is being consumed  
as food, the distress is likely to be very serious.  
The society was investigating the situation; but  
the Government, it would seem, shrinks from  
the publication of the results. Its action is a  
significant comment both on the apprehensions  
of a European war and on the ability of Russia  
to enter into it.

This total number of whales caught by the  
Russian whaling steamers in Korean waters  
from January to May last amounted to 74, the  
total weight being some 23,000 piculs. They  
were all shipped to Nagasaki.

THE Emperor William received the Chinese  
Minister Li Hsi-hwan in audience on 30th May.  
The Envoy apprised his Majesty of the telegram  
just received from his Emperor, instructing him  
to thank him most heartily for the bestowal of  
the Order of the Black Eagle, and to inform him  
that his Celestial Majesty has also conferred on  
him the highest order in his gift—the Double  
Dragon of the First Grade of the First Class.

MR. YAMASHINA, a salvage contractor, has most  
carefully searched for the Japanese cruiser  
*Usuki*, which is supposed to have foundered off  
the Pescadores. No sign of the vessel has been  
discovered. The place where the natives allege  
that the vessel sank consists of a series of sunken  
reefs. Something like the ribs of a vessel have  
been discovered among the reefs, but they are  
certainly not those of a war-ship. Mr. Yamashina  
has abandoned further attempts to find the lost  
cruiser.

## INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION REGULATIONS OF 1898.

Our Canton correspondent forwards the  
following rules for inland navigation together  
with the Tansu-Yi Yamen's covering letter. We  
presume that the inland waters will now be  
formally declared open.

A. REGISTRATION.

1.—The inland waters of the Treaty Port  
provinces are hereby opened to small steamers,  
native or foreign, plying from Treaty Ports.  
2.—Small steamers at Treaty Ports whether  
plying only in the waters of the port or going  
thence inland, are to be registered at the Custom-  
house and to take out papers at the Customs  
containing owners name and residence, name  
and type of steamer, number, crew, etc., etc.,  
etc., in addition to whatever national papers  
they are allowed or required by law to carry;  
such Customs papers are to be renewed annually  
and are to be surrendered on change of owner-  
ship or when the vessel ceases to ply. The fee  
for the first issue of Customs papers will be 10  
cents and for each renewal 5 cents.

3.—Small steamers thus registered at the  
Customs may ply freely in the waters of the port  
without reporting their movements at the Customs;  
but if they go inland they must report their  
departure and return. No unregistered steamer  
will be allowed to proceed inland.

4.—As regards exhibition of lights, prevention  
of collision, shipping of crews, and inspection of  
machinery, etc., etc., all such steamers are to  
observe the rules in force at the port they be-  
long to.

B. DUTY OF.

5.—Cargo shipped at Treaty Ports is to be  
reported to the Customs and is to pay such  
duties as the Customs decide to be payable.  
Cargo brought to a Treaty Port from inland is  
to be similarly dealt with.

6.—Cargo landed or shipped inland is to pay  
at the place of landing or shipment whatever  
dues or duties the local regulations call for.

7.—If such steamers have vessels in tow, they  
must bring to at whatever stations the vessels  
towed are required to stop at for their cargoes to  
be dealt with as local rules prescribe.

C. JUDICIAL.

8.—Offences inland, whether against revenue  
laws or affecting persons or property, are to be  
dealt with by the local authorities of the district  
in the same way as if there committed by their  
own people; but if the vessel concerned is a  
Chinese owned, or the person implicated is a  
Chinese, employed on board such foreign  
owned vessel, the local authorities are to  
communicate with the Commissioner of  
Customs, and the Commissioner, in con-  
sultation with the Consul,



## THE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE "YUENSANG."  
BRINGS REFUGEES FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Yuensang* arrived here from Manila via Amoy yesterday afternoon with about 300 priests and 500 Chinese. The *Yuensang* left Manila on the afternoon of 30th ult., about two hours after the arrival of the troops and brought no further news than the *Zafiro* which left about twenty-four hours later. The priests brought down here were taken aboard at Dagupan which was several times last week attacked by the rebels who were repulsed with great loss by a hundred Spanish soldiers and a large number of loyal natives.

## NEWS FROM MANILA.

SAFETY OF THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL MONTE'S DEATH UNTRUE.

It appears that General Monte was not killed, as reported, but has managed to reach Manila bringing the Governor General's wife and family with him. They went overland from Macababe to Pampanga and from thence by canoe to Manila. They had a terrible voyage, having to run the gauntlet of the rebel posts on the river banks, when conveying the family. They were a rebel boat conveying prisoners to Cavite. At one point they were ordered to stop and on refusing to do so were fired upon, the rebels afterwards pursuing them into the open bay, where the small canoe was almost swamped in the squalls, but they managed to reach Manila although nearly starved.

The Spaniards are now strongly posted on the outskirts of the town and along the whole length of the conduit leading to the waterworks. The conduct they probably held on entrance, as the rebel pickets were everywhere and could easily raid the position and destroy the conduit, but being extremely anxious to conciliate the neutrals they refrain from doing so on account of the horrible privations that such an act would cause in Manila.

The rebels have never employed cannon against Manila hitherto, but are now bringing sixty guns into position with the intention of simultaneously striking the Spanish fortifications at Santa Mesa, Santa Ana and Malate and by rendering other positions untenable as a single coup, to drive the Spaniards inside the city with a minimum of danger to the non-combatants and their property. It is expected to take a week to bring the guns up, as they will have to be taken a long way round over difficult country and carry is undesirable.

At the large rebel camps at Malabon, Caloocan, Francisco, Marikina, San Pedro and Paranaque perfect order prevails, and the rebels are delighted with a successful rise that they have discovered for drawing the Spanish fire by firing crackers in the dense woods. They state that at the capture of Caloocan they had only one shot. Similarly at Galiguitan they had but few shots, so they surround the place at night and attracted the Spanish fire by letting off crackers while the main force crept up close with their machetes. In the mean time the Spaniards squandered all their ammunition in firing at the spots were the sound of the crackers came from and then halted, leaving the rebels to take possession of the post without resistance.

On the 30th June a river steamer from Bulacan ran the blockade, bringing two hundred refugees, principally women and children, to Manila for safety.

The Spaniards are now employing gangs of natives with axes and machetes in clearing the woods on the outskirts of the town. The gangs are under Spanish overseers armed with horse-whips.

The Manila authorities declined to entertain the proposal that Elcano should be declared a neutral zone, stating that foreigners must take their own risks, while the Spaniards were sacrificing everything to defend their own lives. It is even privately hinted by the authorities that it may be found necessary to destroy the town in order that the citadel may be properly defended.

The Spanish troops are now properly fed. Provisions are fairly plentiful, and the distances between the base and the outposts being shorter, it is easier.

The British warships celebrated the anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation by a regatta in the Bay.

## LATEST BY WIRE.

LONDON, June 22nd.  
Ex-President Cleveland, in a speech at Princeton University, strongly condemned the idea of American annexation of territory through conquest.

A surgeon, attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet, at Santiago, certifies that the bodies of the American dead were not mutilated, as alleged, the wounds ascribed to mutilation being due to the Mauser bullets.

A Pekin telegram announces that the Taming Yamen has signed a contract with Senator Luzzati, representing an Anglo-Italian Syndicate, giving the syndicate exclusive control of all iron and coal deposits in the northern section of Hunan.

General Gracia, the insurgent leader in Cuba, has informed Admiral Sampson that General Pando, with a large force, is marching to reinforce Santiago.

Yesterday morning, after a bombardment by warships to clear the bush fringing the shore, the American transports began landing troops at Balaguit, seventeen miles to the eastward of Santiago, steam pinnaces being employed in towing boat-loads of soldiers ashore. The sea was calm, and the landing of the troops was completed easily, resistance being offered by the Spaniards. A force of Cubans, numbering about a thousand, watched on the shore while the disembarkation took place. The American men-of-war, in the meanwhile, created a diversion by bombarding various places along the coast.

The only accident which occurred during the landing of the American troops near Santiago was the wounding of a Cuban insurgent by the fire from the American ships. Six thousand troops are now encamped around Balaguit. The Spanish official account says that the landing was resisted by the Spaniards, who were outflanked at Balaguit, and retired to the mountains.

June 24th.  
The American troops at Balaguit have advanced inland and hold six miles of country from the coast.

The insurgents say that the defences of Santiago are very strong, but Admiral Cervera has telegraphed for men and guns to assist in the defence, adding that the situation is critical. Admiral Sampson is landing big guns and camp paraphernalia. While the warship *Texas* was engaged in bombarding the forts near Santiago yesterday, a shell struck the *Texas* killing one man and wounding eight, and damaging the vessel.

## HONGKONG WATER SUPPLY.

On 1st July 1898 the water in Tytarm Reservoir was 19 ft. 4 in. below the overflow representing a storage of 241 millions gallons while the water in Pokfulam Reservoir was 1 ft. 2 in. below the overflow representing a storage of 64 millions gallons.

The following are the figures on the corresponding dates last year:—

Level.	Storage.
Tytarm.....ft. qntr. (above overflow).....	410,000,000
Pokfulam.....ft. full.....	66,000,000

Total.....476,000,000  
The total consumption for all purposes during June was 89 million gallons giving with an estimated population of 177,450 an average daily consumption of 17 gallons per head.  
For the corresponding period last year the total consumption was 99 millions gallons or an average daily consumption of 19 gallons per head for the population.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

R. D. ORMSBY,  
Water Authority.

## INDIAN NEWS.

## OPIUM SALES.

SIMLA, June 22nd.

It is notified that not more than 40,800 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale in the calendar year 1899 and not more than 3,400 in each month, 1,950 chests in each month being Benares and 1,450 Patna opium. No reduction in these quantities will be made without three months' notice.

## CENTRAL AFRICA.

SIMLA, June 23rd.

The rising of a force of 175 Sikhs required to relieve the Sikh Contingent lent to the British Central African Administration in 1895, will commence next month, the force being ready for despatch about October. Volunteering for the purpose will not be confined to Punjab regiments, but will be open to all regiments containing Sikhs.

## THE PLAGUE.

CALCUTTA, June 23rd.

The plague returns to-day show two cases and two deaths, the totals to date being 134 cases and 100 deaths. Twelve cases are under treatment at the Medical College Hospital, two at the Campbell Hospital and one at Manicklal Hospital.  
Nearly all the Native doctors, ticket collectors, postmen and syces of the Calcutta Tramway Company, have gone on strike after drawing their salaries, alleging as their reason their fear of the plague measures.

A native, who represented himself as a plague official, has been sentenced to one year.

June 24th.

To-day's plague returns show two cases and one death.

It appears that cases of plague have been suppressed in some wards and the Municipal Chairman has demanded an explanation from the Vigilance Committee concerned.

## AMERICAN COLONIAL POLICY.

In discussing the question of the retention of the Philippines and of American Colonial policy, Mr. Chauncey Depew, who is passing through England, said to a Reuter representative:—

The sentiment of the United States on the question of colonial policy has not crystallized, because the subject has not been discussed. To retain the Philippines would mean a colonial policy which would be incomplete unless it took part in the grab for China. This would involve us at once in the complications of the Eastern question, and would compel us to put ourselves at naught and away in a position to defend what we acquired and to meet force with force in any dissensions which might arise in that hemisphere with the Great Powers of Europe. My opposition to a colonial policy is the belief that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and detrimental to the interests of our country. No considerable population of the United States would ever leave the comfort and opportunities of America, and expatriate themselves to the barbarous conditions of the Philippines or the hardships of colonial settlement anywhere. They are infinitely better off at home. So by establishing military governments and creating a vast colonial civil list we should do so at the expense of the industry and labour of our country without an equivalent. We do not need the Philippines for protection, because with Spain driven from the western hemisphere, we are too far off to fear the interference of Europe, and our neighbours are too weak to cause us the least apprehension.

The *New York Herald* (Paris edition), in a leader on the Philippines, says:—"Has Admiral Dewey, after taking the Philippines, ought to be asked to defend what he acquired and to meet force with force in any dissensions which might arise in that hemisphere with the Great Powers of Europe. My opposition to a colonial policy is the belief that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and detrimental to the interests of our country. No considerable population of the United States would ever leave the comfort and opportunities of America, and expatriate themselves to the barbarous conditions of the Philippines or the hardships of colonial settlement anywhere. They are infinitely better off at home. So by establishing military governments and creating a vast colonial civil list we should do so at the expense of the industry and labour of our country without an equivalent. We do not need the Philippines for protection, because with Spain driven from the western hemisphere, we are too far off to fear the interference of Europe, and our neighbours are too weak to cause us the least apprehension."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Judge, Mr. A. G. Wills.)  
July 7th.

## THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

George Williams, secretary of the United Service Club, sued W. M. Thomson for \$74.63 due for club. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant admitted the club was his but he wished to say that they covered a period of three months—November, December and January. An account had never been rendered to him and he did not know how he stood and his club accumulated. He wished to say that if the club went against him he would plead that he could not pay as his salary was only \$80 per month and he had been sick for some time. He had a large doctor's bill to pay besides great expenses for his wife and family.

Judgment was given against defendant and His Lordship told him that if he explained his case to the plaintiff, he might see that he couldn't get anything out of him and let him go.

HOW LIEUT. HOBSON BLOCKED  
SANTIAGO HARBOUR.

On board the Associated Press dispatch boat *Danless* off Santiago de Cuba, June 3rd.

By one of the most brilliant exploits in naval annals, the cork has been driven into the bottle at Santiago de Cuba, and the Spanish fleet could not be more secure were the entrance to the harbour doored, barred, and double locked and the key dropped into the bottomless depth of the sea.

Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship *New York*, with a volunteer crew of seven men, under cover of darkness, after the moon had set shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, ran the big collier *Merrimac* in the throat of the harbour, swung her broadside to across the channel, and then exploded and sank her. Eosign Powell, also of the *New York*, with a steam launch, crept close under the guns of Moro Castle to take off the heroes of the *Merrimac*, and remained there pluckily until daylight discovered his position without seeing a trace of the *Merrimac's* sinking.

Cushings' memorable feat in blowing up the Confederate ram *Albatross* is over-matched by Hobson's act, for Cushings' men crept up Albatross at midnight, and fell upon an unsuspecting foe. Hobson took his ship, over 300 feet long, into the very faces of the batteries, with the enemy at the guns, and blew it up. Discovery at the end of his journey was inevitable and death was almost certain. No name therefore can be written higher on war's temple of fame than his.

When Rear-Admiral Sampson joined Commander Schley on Wednesday, the latter had already ascertained that it would be impossible for the fleet to crawl into the rat hole in which the Spanish fleet had taken refuge. It was then that Hobson conceived the scheme of sinking the big collier across the harbour entrance, and asked to be allowed to execute it himself.

Hobson was so enthusiastic that his confidence was infectious, and the Admiral finally reluctantly gave his consent.  
When the Admiral's consent was obtained, Hobson became impatient of all delay, and that very evening, Wednesday, after the moon went down, he set the time for the event.

Volunteers were called on all the ships of the fleet, and to the credit of the American navy be said few fished. Whole cheering crews stepped forward at the summons for the hazardous duty. About 300 men on board the *New York*, 170 on board the *Tow* and a like proportion from the other ships volunteered, but Lieut. Hobson decided to risk as few lives as possible. He picked three from the *New York* and three from the *Merrimac*. The latter were green in the sea, but they knew the ship and had pleaded hard to go, and one man stowed away on board the collier.

Six other men selected from various ships, with Eosign Powell in command manned the launch, which was to lie at the harbour mouth and take off those who escaped. The *Merrimac*, was made ready. Six torpedoes were stowed along her port side, with wire connections to the bridge. Her anchors were lashed at the bow and stern. Her crew of 100 was shifted and her guns were pointed so that they would be more ready to fire when the time came to cut her anchor lashings, open the sea cocks, and torpedo her bulkheads. The work was not completed until after 4 o'clock Thursday morning, but, with the sky falling in the east, Lieut. Hobson headed in on his dangerous mission.

On board the ships of the fleet, picketed about the entrance, every officer and man, with many warm heart-beats for their heroically fixed on the launch, waited with eyes anxiously fixed on the harbour. But as the *Merrimac* steamed forward ahead, Admiral Sampson, pacing the deck of his flagship, looked at his watch and at the streaks in the east, and decided that the *Merrimac* could not reach the entrance before daylight. Consequently, the torpedo-boat *Porter*, which lay alongside, was dispatched to recall the daring officer.

Lieut. Hobson sent back a protest, with a request for permission to proceed. But the Admiral declined to allow him to take the risk, and only the *Merrimac* swung about. During the day Lieut. Hobson went aboard the flagship. His once white-duck trousers were as black as a coal-heaver's, his old fatigue coat was unbuttoned and his begrimed face deeply furrowed by tense drawn lines, but resolution shone in his eyes. So absorbed was he in the task ahead of him that, unmindful of his appearance and naval etiquette, he told the Admiral in a tone of command that he must not again be interrupted, "I can carry this thing through," he said, "but there must be no more recalls. My men have been keyed for twenty-four hours and are under a tremendous strain. Iron will break at last."

Such was the indomitable will and courage with which he faced death and glory. When Hobson left the ship and the extended hands of his shipmates, more than one led turned to hide the unbidden tears. But the lieutenant bade them adieu with a smile on his handsome face.

This morning the *Merrimac* started in shortly after 3 o'clock. The full moon had disappeared behind a black cloud bank in the west. It was that calm hour before dawn when life is at its lowest ebb and the tide runs out; carrying mortals with it.  
Slowly the seconds of fate ticked on, and for an hour 3000 strained eyes strove to pierce the deep veil of night. Suddenly several blood-red tongues of fire shot down from the rocky eminences which Moro is situated. They were followed by the streams of fire from the batteries opposite.

The *Merrimac* had reached the entrance of the harbour. She must have passed so close that a stone loosened from the frowning parapet of the castle would have fallen on her deck.

Into the murderous hail showered down on her the *Merrimac* passed and moved on a full quarter of a mile, enfiladed from all sides, rear and front, with a plunging fire from the batteries that surrounded her. It seems a miracle that the apparently riddled hull could have reached the goal.

After five minutes the fire ceased and all became dark again.  
During the next half hour, while the fleet silently waited in suspense for the coming of the gun, many fingers itched at the lanyards of the guns, and many a gunner sought permission to fire.

In the meantime, the ships of the fleet had drawn in until the *New York*, *Massachusetts*, *Texas* and *Marblehead* were nearly three miles off Moro Castle. The firing of the guns continued, but the gunnery seemed to grow worse, until the Spaniards became tired.

Up to the time the Associated Press boat left the fleet this morning the Admiral had not given any orders for the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba's forts, but the spirit of revenge seemed to hang over the fleet, and by this time Moro Castle and the Spanish batteries may be in ruins.

The American sailors would think it retributive justice if part of the score owed by Spain was wiped out at Santiago de Cuba, where, twenty-five years ago, the forty-nine men of the *Virginius* were shot to death.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

## JULY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer.....	29.857
Thermometer.....	75.2
Humidity.....	84.0
Rainfall.....	15.0

## TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.  
On date at On date at  
10 a.m. 10 a.m.

Barometer..... 29.84 29.76  
Thermometer..... 85 84  
Humidity..... 67 75  
Rainfall.....  
TO-DAY.

Thursday, 7th July, 1898.  
(Translation of Thomas & Beckett.)

Chinese.—  
Jewish.—  
Mohammedan.—  
High water—Morning..... 04.13 min.  
Afternoon..... 11.10 min.  
Low water—Morning..... 08.12 min.  
Afternoon..... 04.00 min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1815—The Allies entered Paris.  
1874—Loss of the *s.s. Catalpa*.  
1884—Orders of nobility established in Japan.  
1896—Death of Sir John Pender.  
1897—The King of Siam received by the Czar.

TO-MORROW.  
Friday, 8th July, 1898.

Moon—In Equator 7.47 p.m.  
High water—Morning..... 04.58 min.  
Afternoon..... 04.12 min.  
Low water—Morning..... 08.57 min.  
Afternoon..... 04.58 min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1836—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., born.  
1846—Canton factories attacked by Chinese.  
1848—Attempted poisoning by Chinese at Hongkong of 25 men of the R. Artillery.  
1850—Death of the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's uncle.  
1896—Fires in Japan; 3,000 houses destroyed.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.  
PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.  
NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING:—  
BATTERIES,  
CHEMICALS,  
ELECTRIC BELLS,  
INSULATORS,  
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,  
SWITCHES,  
TELEPHONES,  
WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,  
Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

For full particulars &c., &c., Apply to  
W. STUART HARRISON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [135]

TAKE NOTE  
IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT TO indicate the exact use of words, NO DICTIONARY can compare with the New Edition of  
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* you can see, and procure for SIX DOLLARS, a Copy of the *Webster's Dictionary*, the latest and most authentic work that *Letter omnia vivit*.

## Intimations.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS  
USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS.  
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Damper.

Sole Agents for China,  
LUTGENS, EINSTMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [10]

MITSUI RUSSAN KAISHA  
No. 6, 1st House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office:—TOKIO.  
Branch Office:—  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,  
SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,  
NEWCHANG and all Ports to JAPAN

Agents:—  
Mitsui Coal Mines.  
Onsen Coal Mines.  
Kanada Coal Mines.  
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited.  
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.  
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.  
Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai.  
Onoda Cement Company, Japan.  
Kanaguchi Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.  
The Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.  
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.  
Hayashi Clock Factory.  
Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [14]

KUHN & KOMOR,  
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,  
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,  
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA  
and  
30, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1896. [24]

THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR  
MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and  
LIQUORS to all others.  
THE GRILL ROOM.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [39]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS  
AND WATCHMAKERS.  
Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated  
CLUBBET, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., LD.,  
DUNLOP TYRES BICYCLES—PRICE—\$185.  
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.  
Quality A.....\$16  
Quality B.....\$12  
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.  
PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.  
NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING:—  
BATTERIES,  
CHEMICALS,  
ELECTRIC BELLS,  
INSULATORS,  
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,  
SWITCHES,  
TELEPHONES,  
WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,  
Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

For full particulars &c., &c., Apply to  
W. STUART HARRISON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [135]

TAKE NOTE  
IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT TO indicate the exact use of words, NO DICTIONARY can compare with the New Edition of  
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* you can see, and procure for SIX DOLLARS, a Copy of the *Webster's Dictionary*, the latest and most authentic work that *Letter omnia vivit*.

## Intimations.

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND  
STORAGE CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of  
FOUR PER CENT (ONE DOLLAR AND  
FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE) for the six  
months ending 30th June, 1898 will be paid, on  
application to the registered Shareholders in the  
above Company on SATURDAY, the 9th July,  
1898.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th July,  
both days inclusive.

MEYER & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1898. [799]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the  
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the  
REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 14,  
Praya Central, Victoria in the Colony of Hong-  
kong on the 17th day of July, 1898, at 3 o'clock  
in the afternoon when the SUBJOINED  
RESOLUTION will be proposed. Should the  
Resolution be passed by the required Majority  
it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special  
Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting  
which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.  
"That the Regulations contained in the  
printed document submitted to the  
Meeting and for the purpose of iden-  
tification subscribed by the Chairman  
thereof be and the same are hereby  
approved and that such regulations  
be and they are hereby adopted as  
the regulations of the Company to the  
exclusion of all the existing Regu-  
lations thereof."

a printed copy of the proposed new Regulations  
can be seen at any time during Office Hours at  
the Office of the Company.  
Dated the 27th June, 1898.  
By Order of the Board,  
THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their  
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on  
board after NOON on THURSDAY the 7th  
instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and  
expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1898. [54-238]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



## Intimations.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SAGAMI MARU	VLADIVOSTOK, via SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHIMULPO, NAOSAKI, FUSAN and GENSAN.	FRIDAY, 8th July, at 12 Noon.
MIKE MARU	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE (Trans-shipment Cargo for JAVA PORTS) and COLOMBO.	TUESDAY, 12th July, at Noon.
TOSA MARU	KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 4 P.M.
RIOJUN MARU	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	THURSDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
HAKATA MARU	WEEK, via SINGAPORE Trans-shipment Cargo for JAVA PORTS, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
ONI MARU	HAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	MONDAY, 25th July, at 4 P.M.
YAMASHIRO MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	FRIDAY, 29th July, at 4 P.M.

\*Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1898.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship  
"JASON,"  
Captain "Lyett," will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1898. [837]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, MASSAUA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FIUME AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to SOUTH AFRICA, CAIRO, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA,"  
Captain C. Rellen, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, P.M.  
Silk and Valuable cargo will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.  
For further Particulars, apply to H. A. KITCHIE, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 25th June 1898. [5]

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Calling at NAPLES if sufficient inducement offers.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DELLA,"

Captain E. Christensen, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 9th instant.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1898. [788]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM,"

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 11th July.  
For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1898. [789]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

Captain G. Payne, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1898. [829]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1898. [831]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

Captain R. Conrad, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th instant.  
For Freight, etc., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1898. [784]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"FATHAN,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.  
S.S. "MACDUFF" about 31st July, 1898.  
S.S. "SIKH" about 13th Aug., 1898.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DODD, WELLS, CARLILL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1898. [293]

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A 1 British Ship

"HAWTHORNE,"

Grieg, Master, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1898. [744]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 14, HUI-HEUNG ROAD.

IS now in a position, in his new and complete studio, to supply, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. SHOOT AND VIEW a specialty.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [783]

## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"VERONA,"

Captain S. Baicham, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY AND STRAITS, etc., on SATURDAY, the 9th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.  
Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.  
For further Particulars, apply to H. A. KITCHIE, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 25th June 1898. [5]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Victoria 1,367 J. T. Trenchard ... July 19  
Olympia 1,503 T. H. Dobson ... Aug. 6  
Arizona 1,305 J. F. Patton, R.N.R. ... Aug. 23  
Tacoma 1,549 A. Dixon ... Sept. 17

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Braemar 1,601 E. Porter ... Aug. 13  
Mogul 1,354 W. H. Wright ... Sept. 10  
Columbia 1,205 A. Grew ... Oct. 1  
Braemar 1,601 E. Porter ... Nov. 5

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £48.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODD, WELLS, CARLILL &amp; Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1898. [6]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Bayern ... Wednesday 12th July.  
Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 17th Aug.  
Darmstadt ... Wednesday 14th Sept.  
Prussia ... Wednesday 12th Oct.  
Sachsen ... Wednesday 9th Nov.  
Bayern ... Wednesday 7th Dec.  
Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday 4th Jan. '99.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1898, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain E. Fiehn, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE &amp; CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 18th July. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY the 19th July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th July. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1898. [783]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1898.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, via CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1898.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 10th August, 1898.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pender's Street.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1898.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

via

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

via INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgia (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 16th July, at Noon.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Saturday, 13th Aug., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELGIC,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNITED PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct line.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1898. [2]

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OR

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obsolete Coughs, or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP (HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME)

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of imitations.

GRIMAULT &amp; Co. Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

J. EYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [11]

Printed and Published by ETHELBERT FORBES SKERTCHLY, at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

## ANTIPYRINE

patented

"LION BRAND."

In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &amp;c.

FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

## ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.

Used in Gonorrhoea to 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possesses similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT &amp; BANK CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

[34]

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [59]

TO THE DEAF!

A RICH LADY cured of her deafness and noises in the Head by Dr. NICHOLSON'S Artificial Ear Drums sent £1000 to his Institute so that Deaf Persons who have not the means to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply by letter to—C. G. BRIGHT, Secretary, 54, Bow Lane London, E.C. [72]

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT. DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LUNCHES.

[52]

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. &amp; O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &amp;c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

[59]

DENTISTRY.

DR. SUI SANG, (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1898. [52]

SIENTING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, DAGUANG STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [42]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs reworked on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [490]

## GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND

BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY

MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; CO.

THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U.S.A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 1,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weights, etc., and contains over 50 pages. Everything you want or need is listed in it, and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us, in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell inferior goods, and our Buyers' Guide will tell you the quality of our goods. We will send you a free copy of our Buyers' Guide, and our "Home Book for Foreign Buyers,"